

A DISTANCE LEARNING CENTRE

ident and teacher: Use this cover sheet for mailing or faxing.

SSN2171: Personal Psychology 20

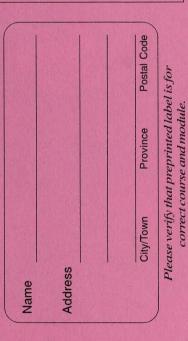
Introduction and General Development

Assignment Booklet 2

| FOR STUDEN | IT USE ONLY |
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Summary

| | Total Possible Marks | Your Marks |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| (S)1 Lesson 2 Assignment 1 | 12 | |
| (S)1 Lesson 2 Assignment 2 | 35 | |
| (S)1 Lesson 2 Assignment 3 | 28 | |
| (S)1 Lesson 2 Assignment 4 | 25 | |
| TOTAL | 100 | |

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Student's Questions

and Comments

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING THIS DISTANCE LEARNING ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET

When you are registering for distance learning courses, you are expected to submit Assignment Booklets for correction regularly. Try to submit each Assignment booklet as soon as you have completed it. Do not submit more than one Assignment Booklet in one subject at the same time. Before submitting your Assignment Booklet, please check the following:

- Are all the assignments completed? If not, explain why.
- Has your work been reread to ensure accuracy in spelling and details?
- Is the booklet cover filled out and the correct course label attached?

MAILING

1. Postage Regulations

Do not enclose letters with Assignment Booklets.

Send all letters in a separate envelope.

2. Postage Rates

Take your Assignment Booklet to the post office and have it weighed. Attach sufficient postage and seal the envelope. Assignment Booklets will travel faster if sufficient postage is used and if they are in large envelopes that do not exceed two centimetres thickness.

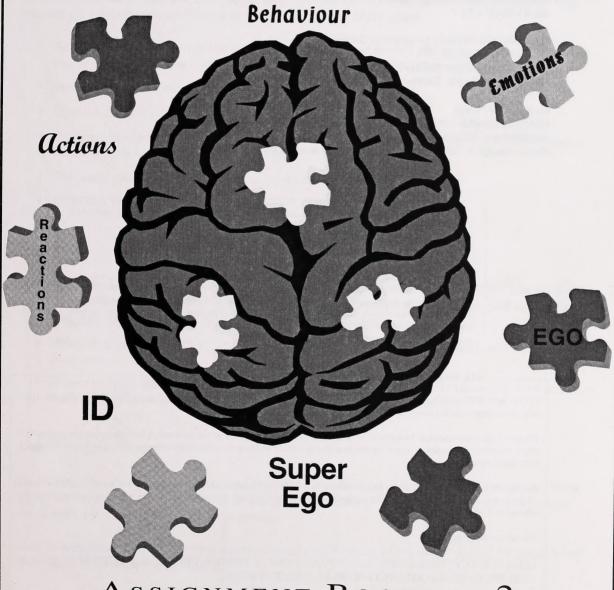
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- 1. Assignment Booklets may be faxed to the Alberta Distance Learning Centre. Contact your teacher for the appropriate fax number.
- 2. All faxing costs are the responsibility of the sender.

E-MAILING

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Personal Psychology 20



ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET 2

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http://www.adlc.ca

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Personal Psychology 20 Assignment Booklet 2

Advice:

Your mark for this module will be determined by your success on the assignments in this booklet. Your answers give your teacher indications of your understanding of the course.

- Before attempting to answer the assigned questions, please be sure you have read all the relevant course material and have completed the self-correcting activities in the module booklet.
- Proceed slowly and carefully through the assignments.
- If you encounter difficulties, review the pertinent section notes.
- If you are still having problems, please contact the course teacher at the Alberta Distance Learning Centre for assistance.
- The marks possible for each individual exercise is indicated.
- · Good luck in your studies!

Warning:

- Failure to complete all questions and/or poor responses due to obvious lack of effort may result in your teacher returning the assignment booklet marked "incomplete". No grading will be awarded until such exercises are completed to the teacher's satisfaction.
- Discussing various aspects of the course with others is encouraged, but all work submitted should be your own.
- If there is a large discrepancy between the assignment score and the final exam score, the teacher has the discretion to assign a final mark based solely on the examination results.

Our Pledge to You:

Everyone at the Alberta Distance Learning Centre is committed to helping you achieve your educational goals. We happily assist students who are sincere in their desire to learn. We may be reached by phone, fax, e-mail, voice mail, postal mail, or in person.

Any journey consists of single steps; you have taken another by enrolling in this course. We want to help you successfully reach your destination.

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Section 1 Lesson 2: An Introduction to Psychology

Value 12

Assignment 1: Match the Hypothesis to the Study Design

This is a matching exercise. On the line to the left of each hypothesis listed in column B, write the name of the study design in column A that would best test the hypothesis. Each study design may be used only once.

Column A

| Correlational study | Longitudinal study |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Cross-sectional study | Normative study |
| Historical study | Twin study |

Column B

| 1. | Lying is a genetically inherited trait. |
|----|--|
| 2. | People's problem-solving ability decreases as they age. |
| 3. | Reported cases of birth defects have decreased over the years. |
| 4 | Boys of all ages have denser bones than girls of a similar age. |
| 5 | Children from wealthier families score higher on intelligence tests. |
| 6. | The average child begins speaking when he/she is one year of age. |

Assignment 2: Development Studies

| Value 3 | 1. | What are normative studies? Why are they useful? |
|------------|----|--|
| | | |
| Value 4 | 2. | How do longitudinal studies differ from cross-sectional studies? |
| Value 4 | 3. | Why are twin studies useful for determining the effects of the environment on behaviour. |

| Value 4 | 4. | What are teratogens? Give two examples. |
|------------|----|--|
| Value 4 | 5. | Choose two of the following senses and describe how they develop for newborn babies. ➤ sight ➤ taste ➤ sound ➤ smell |
| | | |
| | | |
| Value 5 | 6. | What assessment is made using an Apgar exam? |
| | | |
| Value 2 | 7. | Why could the results of a Prechtl test vary depending on which doctor performed it? |
| | | |

| Value 3 | 8. | What does the Brazelton scale assess and indicate about a baby's abilities? |
|------------|-----|---|
| Value 3 | 9. | Using the cognitive language theory explain how a child learns language. |
| Value 3 | 10. | What are heuristics? Give an example. |

Assignment 3: Behaviour and Stereotypes

- 1. Give **two** different examples of how feedback has changed your behaviour.
 - a. Explain what behaviour you were performing and how you were performing it.
 - b. Explain who or what gave you the feedback about your behaviour.
 - c. Explain how they gave you feedback.
 - d. Explain how you adapted your behaviour to incorporate the feedback.

| Value 8 | Example 1 |
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| Example 2 | | |
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Value 8

| Value 12 | 2. Using the outline below show your understanding of stereotypes. You will be marked as follows: |
|-------------|---|
| | Describe a stereotype you have heard or might hold Explain why that stereotype could not possibly apply to all the people in stereotyped group Give two examples of the negative effects that stereotype may have |
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Assignment 4: Summary

Value 25

True or false questions. Read each of the following items and write in the blank true if the statement is true and false if the statement is false (1 mark for each question).

| | 1. | Tests on newborns may indicate physical or developmental problems. |
|---|-----|---|
| | 2. | The term normal is used in developmental psychology to identify people who are born without physical defects. |
| | 3. | An Apgar exam measures a baby's reflexes. |
| | 4. | Humans have five different life stages. |
| | 5. | Heuristics are general rules that people follow in certain situations. |
| | 6. | Cognitive language theorists believe children learn the meaning of words through classification and categorization. |
| | 7. | Stereotypes accurately classify a certain group of people. |
| | 8. | Alcohol use by a pregnant mother will not harm the fetus if it occurs after the fourth month of pregnancy. |
| | 9. | Correlations are relationships that exist between two factors. |
| | 10. | Attempting to classify a baby's temperament may result in stereotyping. |
| | 11. | Organized behaviours are a combination of simple behaviours that lack a purpose. |
| | 12. | Longitudinal studies research the same individuals over time. |
| | 13. | Motor development proceeds in a toe-to-head fashion. |
| - | 14. | Punishment is the main influence on a child's social development. |
| | 15. | Modeling is a way parents encourage a child's proper use of words. |
| | 16. | Teratogens may cause physical and mental defects in a fetus. |
| | 17. | Developmental psychologists attempt to describe behaviours and identify what produces behavioural change. |
| | 18. | Prehension relates to a baby's grasping reflex. |
| | 19. | The LAD represents a genetic structure that gives children the ability to understand complex language rules. |
| | 20. | Senses of hearing and smell develop much quicker than the sense of sight. |

| 21. | performing a behaviour. |
|-----|---|
| 22. | The major problem with sequential study designs is the occurrence of cohort effects. |
| 23. | Children learn the appropriate emotional response to a situation. |
| 24. | Preverbal language becomes more complex as a child ages. |
| 25. | Critical periods are periods of time in which a skill must be developed or it may never appear. |

END OF ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET 2



